TO STUDENTS B. Y. COLLEGE

HIS VIEWS UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT.

Talks of the Matter of the Poreign Vote, Which Was Touched Upon By Rim in His Lecture at the University in 1893, and Expining His Position.

Following is the text of the eloquent address delivered by Judge Judd at the 'hatcher Opera house, Logan, to the students of the Brigham Young academy on May 26: Ladies and Gentlemen, and Students

of the Brigham Young College:

truth in the remark, the crisis at which we are arrived may with propriety be regarded as the period when that decision is to be made; and a wrong election of the part we shall acc may in this view deserve to be considered as general misfortune to mankind." hese words of Hamilton are in my opinion, as applicable to the American

question my friends, we are confronted with is, are we prepared for the condi-tion to which we as a nation are arrived? Can we guide ourselves safely over the shoals that are just down the stream upon which our ship is drifting; or, in the words of Hamilton,

ballot is used must decide this question. Upon the result of our action depends the fortune or misfortune of mankind. I repeat the fortune or misfortune of mankind. Somehow I have always felt that this nation had a destiny; that the band which guided the universe had planted this people here and shap-ed their course with the view and for the purpose of affecting the common isw of mankind for good. The formation of our political constitution it delusive idea that things were so well ordered with us that the government would take care of itself. We are waking up now to the realization that it is with us as it has been with nations in the past, that while the people rest supinely upon such assurances, other supinely upon such assurances, other forces are at work gradually and steakhily absorbing the powers of government.

The principles underlying our government gradually and the ignorant by political campaign methods which would hardly dignify the back room of a saloon?

ment are derived from the consent of the governed, and if the governed do not see to it that their consent is the controlling force, their silence becomes permission to dihers to direct af-

It must be borne in mind and never forgotten that there is one fundamental principle in government that admits of no exception, and that is, that no missier what the form of government may be, it must in the very nature of thangs be a reflex of the social system upon which it is based. So that it results, that in considering the future of our nation we must consider & in the light of and altogether with our social system; and this brings me to remark that politically, our govern-ment is founded upon the idea of a free hallot. Not only this, but as every of-ficer, both state and national, either directly or indirectly derives his commission through the ballot; if you strangle the ballot you strangle the ernment, and if you poteon the ballot with corruption, indifference or ignorance, you in like manner poison the government, which in either case curns it into an engine of injustice and oppression whereby the people lose their liberties. Does any one suppose that the stream can ever be purer than the fountain; that the morale at-tending an effect can be better than the morale which is the impuse of the cause that produced the effect? Let me be more specific: Does any one suppose that a man who is neglectful or indifferent to the duties of citizen-ship, and therefore so ignorant as to be unable to cast an intelligent ballot; or who is so corrupt as to sell his bal-lot; or who allows some man or as-sociation of men to dictate to him how

feelingly on this subject. The Fin. the Hun, the Dago and the Bohemian alike have been invited as it were, aye, even brought here under contract, until they have filled the mining districts of Pennsylvania, Ohlo, Illinois and probably other states, as well as our large cities. They work for wages upon which an American family would starve. They have driven our people out of what was to them profitable em-ployment. They spend little for a liv-ing and send the most of what they earn back to Europe. To these the American ballot has been given. Think of such a thing.

Think of such a thing.

I maintain that a party not only has the same right of self-defense as an individual, but that it is a duty to exercise it. Suppose an army should be sent against us from Europe with guns, whose purpose it is to conquer and subvert our government, and thus destroy our liberties. Would we not as one man rise up in an effort to drive them back? If this same army shall come without guns shall we allow them by the use of the ballot to corrupt our by the use of the ballot to corrupt our government and subvert our liberties? The later is more difficult to defend against than the former. In the one case we can meet force with force; but in the other the evil results to us are nplished by stealth under the

s of law. Alexander Hamilton in the opening paper of the Federallst, presenting the constitution of 1787 to the people of the United States for their consideration, makes this statement: "It has been to a constantly enlarging urban population, which in its turn is transferring the balance of political power from the rural districts to the cities. This is in its turn giving to our cities an undue influence in elections. When we come makes this statement: 'It has been frequently remarked that it seems to have been reserved to the people of this country to decide by their conduct and example the important question whicher societies of men are really capable for not of establishing good government from reflection and choice, or whether they are forever destined to depend for their political constitutions on accident and force. If there be any truth in the remark, the crisis at which we are arrived may with propriety be regarded as the period when that decision is to be made; and a wrong election of the part we shall acc may in

of ballot reform, and in that lecture I made some observations on the subject made some observations on the subject of the foreign vote in America, which my friends, the Republicans, moved by natriotism (?) no doubt, sought to make political capital out of. In the campaign of 1894, by their campaign committee, they had excerpts from my lecture printed on large and small dodgers, which they mailed and posted to all mails of the territory as camprophien, as applicable to the American people now, as when they were penned. We have arrived at a most critical period in the histor, of our nation, and while our future may not be said to depend upon one single act as was the case concerning which Hamilton was writing, yet it can be truthfully said that we have reached the "forks of the troad," and we must decide which direction we will take. Our history is in one important respect different from any clyfilization that has preceded us. While it took Rome, Greece, France, Germany, England and other nations centuries upon centuries to arrive at the state of manhood, with one bound, as it were, in almost an hundred years this a dion has grown from infancy to the most mature proportions. The question my friends, we are confronted in whom there was no gulle or mix-

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with is: are we prepared for the condidion to which we as a nation are ardives? Can we guide ourselves safely
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force?"

The manner in which the American
allot is used must decide this question.
Upon the result of our action depends
the fortune or misfortune of mankind.
I repeak the fortune or misfortune
of mankind. Somehow I have always
eit that this nation had a destiny; that
the band which suided the universe
to the American youth in a school and
the band which suided the universe
to the American youth in a school and to the American youth in a school and felt it my duty to give them the truth and guide their minds in the baths of true American clitzenship. I repeat here tonight the warning to the young the purpose of affecting the common law of mankind for good. The formation of our political constitution it seems to me, was in harmony with this idea. But whether its future administration shall be is a question of deepest concern to civilization. That the example of our republic in vouchsafing human liberty has already produced a profound effect upon the civilization and aspirations of other people and nations I do not think admits of doubt. But hikherto our people have allowed the affairs of state to drift under the delusive idea that things were so well ordered with us that the government would take care of itself. We are wakour government and institutions? Have they or their ancestors for centuries past ever had any conception of self-government? I repeat, am I wrong? If I am why not attack my position by intelligent discussion and expose its

> the back room of a saloon?
>
> No, my friends; the objection to my position only emphasises its correctness. But in plain words the objection is this: "In America there is a large foreign vote and you must not say anything against it. If you do your party will lose votes and your candidate be defeated. As an American citizen I confess to a contempt for such obsequious truckling as this in politics, and this for two manifest reasons. First; every foreign born citizen who has come here and accepted our hospitality and citizenship is as much interested in protecting the American pitality and citizenship is as much in-terested in protecting the American ballot, and through it, our government, as are our native born citizens; and, second; if he be not, then he is not fit to be an American citizen, much less be entrusted with the ballot, which is the life-blood of our institutions. The subject of foreign immigration has at inst reached the halls of the American congress, and let us hope that he agi-tation and discussion in that body will tation and discussion in that body will lead to such measures as will protect both the laboring classes of America and the American ballot. My friends, as I have said, as a

nation we have reached a mile post in our history and we must pause suf-ficiently long to decide whether we will preserve our constitution and with it our liberties, or whether we will drift and depend for the future on "accident and force." As before remarked our nation has gone with one bound from infancy to manhood in proportions, Infancy to manhood in proportions, and along with this have come conditions which must be attended to. The rapid development of our country by the use of forces both of nature and invention has not operated in many respects to our good, either as individuals or as a nation. I shall not enter upon a political discussion, but beg pardon for saying that neither free silver nor protective tariffs, nor individuals or as a nation. I shall not or who allows some man or as seciation of men to dictate to him how the shall use his ballet, and who blindly follows such dictation.—I repeat, cless any one suppose such a man in either cause to be a fit constituent of our social or political system? An this brings me to say that our social compact is made up of individuals as the stream it made up of drops of water, and if you posison one, you measurably affect all.

My friends, the society of mankind must be made up of bonest intelligent individuals who love justice and are bold in asserting their individuals who love justice and are bold in asserting their individuals who love justice and are bold in asserting their individuals who love our superdictate a government where justice rules and freedom reigns. And this brings me to consider what has in the past been a practice of our danger. Can we adjust our so to the province of the provi

Then, too, individual and corporate wealth has acquired an undue influ-ence and power. There never was a wealth as acquired and acquired and acquired and power. There never was a country in the history of civilination when and where accumulated wealth had the power and influence it has today in America. This condition has been brought about suddenly, and in sometime as short a time the great mass been brought about suddenly, and in equally as short at time the great mass of the people have been reduced in their circumstances in the same proportion as the other class has grown rich. Unless a re-adjustment can be had so as to equalize these unnatural extremes one of two results must come. The first class will seize the powers of government and enslave the masses, or the latter will by the prevailing system of injustice, be driven to revolution; and in either case our political constitution is in danger of subversion.

The Awful Accident on the Rio Grande Western, in Which Conductor Campbell and Brukeman Salisbury Were Killed and Two Men Badly Injured.

It can truly be said that "life on the road" is the carrying out of a first in danger of subversion.

Death stalks the trainman from start to finish of his dangerous career and

tion is in danger of subversion.

The territorial extent of our country and the scattered condition of our people may put this trouble off a while, but not long when time is considered with reference to what ought to be may be wafted to the great beyond. the life of a nation

These are some but not all of the difficulties that now confront our country. But you ask, what is the remedy? The answer is ready. The Intelligent and patriotic use of the American ball-but and pa

PRESIDENT ROGNON, OF THE EX-ECUTIVE COMMITTEE RETURNS.

Much Interest in Butte in the Carnival-The Construction of Floats.

E. G. Rognon, president of the executive returned from Butte City, Mont., yesterday, and brought with him the cheering intelligence that from that city alone at least 500 people will visit Salt Lake during the carnival festivities. Mr. Rognon's visit to the Montana metropolis was purely of a private nature. As the demand for, Information concerning the carnival was so great he was compelled to transpose himself into a perambulating bureau of information. Advertising matter and coming so regularly told off the seconds of life for two brave hearts. Conductor for, information concerning the carnival was so great he was compelled to transpose himself into a perambulating bureau of information. Advertising matter and sonters he took with him were soon disposed of and in many of the prominent show windows lithographic announces ments were gladly placed by the merchants. One enthusiastic firm composed of former Salt Lakers, have organized an information bureau and will see to it that all advertising matter sent them will be placed where it will do the most good. They will also organize excursions, without cost to the carnival committee, and over at Helena and Anaconda and small towns in the vicinity of those cities, can be depended upon to swell Montaun's quota to the carnival to at least one thousand persons.

Mr. Romon further says that the carnival conditions of the carnival to at least one thousand persons.

Mr. Romon further says that the carnival conditions of the carnival condi

A PRETTY STATE OF THINGS.

"Tea-buyers may always safely assume that any tea with a pale green color is an adulterated or 'faced' tea— as it is known to the trade,"—New-

And yet that is the kind of tea that we drink most of! We understand, moreover, that this adulteration is largely of a poisonous nature. He is a murderer who kills one man

for revenge. He is a general who kills many for glory. What is he who kills or injures many for gain?

REDUCED RATES.

To Pacific Islands Missionaries' Reunion on June 5.

In order to extend the benefits of the reduced railroad rates fixed for the Democratic state convention to persons desirous of attending the Pacific Island Missionaries' reunion to be held at Calder's park near this city on Friday, June 5, the Union Pacific and Rio Grande Western will sell tickets from all points on their respective reserves. all points on their respective roads one day earlier than the time heretofore advertised. The sale of tickets from distant points will commence on June 4 and from other points on the 5th. The rate is one fare for the round trip.

PRIMARIES THIS EVENING.

LIFE ON THE RAIL.

What human agency could have greatly with pains of

human foresight-alas! And

and patriotic use of the American ballot.

The Anglo-Saxon people are the most conservative people in the world, and the English and American governments are the most conservative to be found. Had we not grown so fast our material and economic conditions to our political institutions as we grew. As I told you in the outset, our government is based on a free and universal ballot. Alter this and you alter the government. The question finally recurs, indeed there is no getting away from it; shall we act from intell/gence and choice, or shall we drift, to be governed by "accident and force?"

Some doubt our capacity to maintain our political institutions; some even say that the change has actually taken place already, but that the people don't know it. I leave this question. There is one and only one way in which we can maintain a govern.

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Some doubt our capacity to maintain our political institutions; some even say that the change has actually taken place already, but that the people don't know it. I leave this question flat the proposition of the death and terride and valiant crew of five men who were intent alone on "getting over the road" could not know that with the last "exhaust" of the 142 on that run, would come for them death and terride and valiant crew of five men who were intent alone on "getting over the road" could not know that with the last "exhaust" of the 142 on that run, would come for them death and terride and could not know that with the last "exhaust" of the 142 on that run, would come for them death and terride and could not know that with the last "exhaust" of the 142 on that run, would come for them death and terride and could not know that with the raile could not know that with the raile could not know that with the raile could not know th ple don't know it. I leave this question open for future thought and discussion. There is one and only one way in which we can maintain a government of our choice, and that is, through the use of the ballot. Let the American people, or a great majority of them, lay aside selfsh politics and verreasoning partisanship and go to the ballot-box, exercising an intelligent choice, unrestrained by any influence other than patriotic impulse and cast and count their votes and our institutions are safe. Otherwise, "accident and force" will shape our destiny, socially and politically. See you to it, young men and women; the result depends upon you and those like yon.

MIDSUMMER CARNIVAL.

MIDSUMMER CARNIVAL.

PRESIDENT ROGNON, OF THE EX-

a rate that sign@ded they would be "in to clear" for passenger train No. 3, Brakeman Harry Salisbury climbed out on the running board and out on out on the running board and out on to the pilot, where he sat in readiness to jump off and run ahead to throw the switch, so as to lose as little time as posible in clearing the main line. The gallant young brakeman was then but doing what is common to railroading, and is done every day in the week on every road in the mountainous districts.

committee of the Midsummer carnival returned from Butte City, Mont, yesterday, and brought with him the cheering

of life for two brave hearts. Conductor Campbell had signed his last "order." Brukema: Salisbury had thrown his last "switch."

be depended upon to swell Montana's quota to the carmival to at least one thousand persons.

Mr. Rognon further says that the carnival is talked of everywhere—on the trains in the stores, in the hotels and on the streets—and that no enterprise in which Salt Lake has interested herself has ever been better or more cheaply advertised.

Word has reached carnival headquarters that many merchants are planning the construction of floats without first consulting the director-general. The rule has been made and it will be adhered to, that no floats will be adhered to, that no floats will be admitted to the parades unless it comes up to the standard of excellence set by the executive committee. Designs should be submitted before the work of construction is begun. If this is done no mistakes will be made and possibly a great deal of money can be saved. The rule was adopted in order to keep out of the parades obnoxious features and will not be a hardship to any one unless he be a fakir or a cheap speculator.

Cover.

The concussion wrecked the first five loads in the train. The loads in the train. The boiler jumped up of the frame and into the alr, turning completely around.

W. O. Salisbury, the hind brakeman, was the only one of the whole crew capable of action. He hurried forward where the dead and dying were. The dying young brakeman who had been blown far up the track was his son, and in such an hour he could not remain by stern duty called ½m away—no one but himself remained to go forward and flag the heavy passenger train rushing down upon them. The father hat but time to place his dying son in an easier position, and then have the dead and dying young brakeman who had been blown far up the track was his son, and in such an hour he could not remain by stern duty called ½m away—no one but himself remained to go forward and flag the heavy passenger train rushing down upon them. The father hat but time to place his dying son in an easier position, and then have the dead and dying young brakeman who had been blown far nastered way to mag No. 3. And none too soon. No. 3 was then heard tear-ing along. It was flagged, and "Bill" Salisbury had done his whole duty. On return to his son, he found the pal-lor of death upon his brow.

lor of death upon his brow.

Words can in no sense describe the agony of the scene and circumstances.

Conductor Matt Campbell was that day making his last trip on that division. All arrangements had been made to move his family from Grand Junction to Ogden, he to run out of the latter point. He was formerly an old massancer conductor, or the Western

latter point. He was formerly an old passenger conductor on the Western, had left the road, and returned again two years ago, and had since been running freight.

The writer as,d "Bill" Sallsbury were boys together in Illinois, and in after years when he left the old farm for a rallroad career, he made for himself an honorable record. He ran a train for years on the "Q" out of Galesburg, then on many of the big roads in the west, always getting a train without having to brake for it. There is not today a better or more thorough going conductor in all the land—that's his record from the river to the coast. Again I say that "life on the rail" is but flirting with grim death.

RAY RAYMOND.

It May Do as Much For You Mr. Fred Miller of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney Trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters 's especially adapted to Cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c at Z. C. M. I. Drug dept

He whom the czarina hates is de-spised by her lady in waiting, hated by her tire woman, and sent to the devil by her chamber maid.

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MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

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"I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a very good medicine, especially as a blood purifier. It has done me many times. For several years I suffered

Neuralgia

pecially at night when I had been having a hard day of physical and mental labor. I took many remedies, but found help only in Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me of rheumatism, neuralgia and headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself a true friend. I also take Hood's Pills to keep my bowels regular, and like the pills very much." ISAAC LEWIS, Sabina, Ohio.

Hoods Sarsaparilla Is the One True Rood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.

Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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This celebrated clairvoyant can be con-ulted at his office and pariors: 508 East Third South,

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Teeth Filled Without Pain, Good Set of Teeth. \$3.09
Best, Set, no better set made 10.00
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By the use of Vitalized Air or Vapor, also by injecting our Great Local Anaesthetic into the Gums. Office Open thi 8 p. m. Sunday, 9 to 12 a. m. DR. J. B. KEYSOR,

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A General Banking Business trans-

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New and elegant in all its appoint-ents, 250 rooms, single or ensuite; 75 soms with bath. G. S. HOLMES, Proprietor.







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Trains arrive and depart at Salf Lake City daily as follows: (In Effect May 10, 1884.)

ARRIVE: Prom Chicago, Omaha, St.
Louis, Kansas City, Denver,
Park City and Ogden...

From Helena, Butte, Portland,
San Francisco, Ogden and intermediate points.

From San Francisco, Cache
Valley, Ogden and intermediate points.

From Chicago, Omaha, St. 3:10 p. m. 9:05 a. m 7:15 p. m. From Chicago, Omaha, St.
Louis, Kansas City, Denver
and Ogden

From Frisce, Milford, and intermediate points
From Marcur, Tintic, Provo,
Neghi, Sampete Valley and
intermediate points

**Mixed train from Terminus,
Toocle and Garneld Beach.....

6:20 p. m. 4:00 p. m. DEPART:

DEPART:
For Chicago, Omaha, Denver,
Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden
and Park City.
For San Francisco, Ogden,
Cache Valley and intermediate points.
For Ogden and intermediate
points 400 p. m.
For Chicago, Omaha, Denver,
Kansas City, St. Louis, Rutte,
Portland and San Francisco.
For Eureka, Mercur, Provo,
Nephi, Sanpete Valley.
For Fravo, Nephi, Milford,
Frisco and intermediate points 6:00 p. m.
For Provo, Nephi, Milford,
Frisco and intermediate points 6:00 p. m.
"Mixed train for Garifeld
Beach, Tooele and Terminus. 7:45 a. m.
"Trains south of Juah run daily except
Sunday."
"Daily except Sunday."

unday. "Daily except Sunday. "Daily except Sunday south of Juah.

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Current Time Table. IN EFFECT JUNE 1st, 1896.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.

points 5:00 p. m.
No. 5-For Ogden and west 11:05 p. m.
No. 1-For Ogden and west 11:25 p. m.
ARRIVES SALT LAKE CITY. No. 1-From Bingham, Provo.
Grand Junction and the east. 12:15 p. m.
No. 5-From Provo, Grand
Junction and the east. 12:15 p. m.
No. 5-From Provo, Bingham,
Eureka, Richfield, Salina,
Manti and all intermediate
points

Manti and all intermediate points

No. 1-From Ogden and the west

No. 4-From Ogden and the west

No. 6-From Ogden and intermediate points

No. 7-From Eureka, Payson, Provo and all intermediate points T:40 a. m. - 9:40 a. m.

Only line running through Pullman Pal-nee sleeping cars from Sait Lake City to San Francisco; Sait Lake City to Denver ria Grand Junction and Sait Lake City to Cansas City and Chicago via Colorado contra points.
Through tourist or family sleepers without change, to Kansas City, Chiwithout change, eago and Boston. Free recilining chair cars Salt Lake

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The Scenic Line of the World

he only line running two through anst trains daily to Leadville, As-pen, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver.

EFFECTIVE APRIL 29, 1894.

Train No. 2 leaves Ogden 7:00 a.m.; Salt Lake 8:05 a.m.; arrives at Pueblo 6:10 a.m., Colorado Springs 7:15 a.m., Denver 10:30 a.m., Cripple Creek 9:00 a.m., Denver 10:30 a.m., Cripple Creek 9:00 a.m., Salt Lake 7:40 p.m.; arrives at Pueblo 5:29 p.m., Colorado Springs 6:33 p.m., Denver 9:25 p.m.

Connections made at Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver with all lines east, which is a superior of the control of the pullman sleepers on all trains. Take the b. & 1. & 1. and have a comfortable trip and enjoy the finest scenery on the continent. Shortest line to Cripple Creek, Colorado's great gold camp.

A. S. HUGHES, Traffic Mgr., Denver, Colo.

S. K. HOOPER, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Colo.

B. F. NEVINE, General Agent.

UTAH CENTRAL R'Y.

B. F. NEVINS, General Agent. H. M. CUSHING, T. P. A. SALT LAKE CITY.

General Office 202 Wittingham Build DAILY TRAINS AS FOLLOWS BAILY TRAINS AS FOLLOWS
Leave.

B. L. City, 5:00 a. m. Park Cky, 10:20 a. m.
Park City, 3:30 p. m., B. L. City, 5:32 p. m.
Depot, Main and Eighth South Sts.
J. McGregor, Clarence Cary, Receivers,
L. H. Burgoon, Gen. Supt., Fy't and Pass